

THE

African Repository. 74

VOLUMES LVII, LVIII, and LIX.

PUBLISHED

BY THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

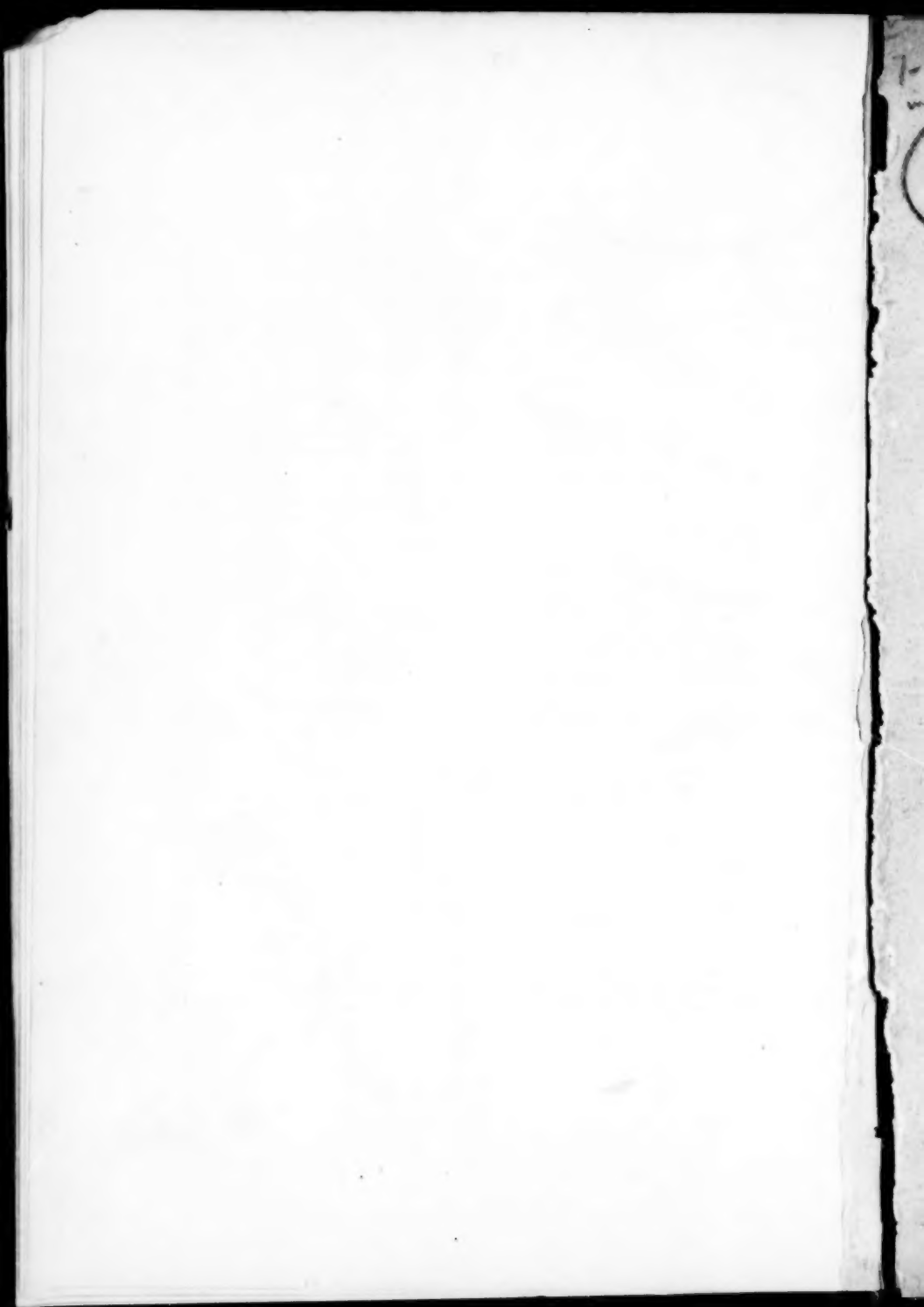
TERMS: ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM.

WASHINGTON CITY:

COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

1883.





7-59
w. 14.

209482
AUG 2 1881

THE
African Repository.

Vol. 57. Washington, D. C., January, 1881. No. 1.

Published monthly by the American Colonization Society.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF AFRICA.

Governments, geographical societies, mercantile organizations, capitalists and missionary associations are penetrating Africa in all her parts, and that vast continent is beginning to feel a new era. Christendom is becoming undeceived. A world is opening.

GOVERNMENTAL ACTION.—Reports have been made to the President of the French Republic by the leaders of the four expeditions dispatched to prospect for a railroad across the so-called Desert of Sahara and from the upper Senegal to Timbuctoo. That from St. Louis had met with armed opposition from the natives, but the others were comparatively successful in testing parallel lines as to their security and practicability. This year the Chambers further voted \$300,000 to the Minister of Marine, to be expended in the erection of fortifications in Medina, in surveys for a railway from the Senegal to the Niger, and for a cable from Isle de Saint to Cape Verd.

The German Parliament appropriated \$25,000 for African research in its relations to commerce, and with this aid and private gifts the German Geographical Society has six different expeditions in Africa, led by Messrs. Buchner, Sentz, Rohlf, Bohm, Pogge and Flegel, respectively.

Italy has taken her first instalment of African territory by seizing the bay of Assab, south of St. Paul de Loando, and she has sent mechanics and colonists there to form a settlement. The harbor is large, and can receive vessels of any tonnage. The Egyptian Government has ordered an official exploration of Soudan, both from a geographical and an economical point of view. At the extreme south of the continent the English are pushing northward their arms and institut-

ions, building up an empire. The occupation of Quittah and Porto Novo, on the west coast, is urged on the British Government, and Dahomey and Ashantee will soon become, it is believed, possessions of the same sagacious Power.

GEOGRAPHICAL EXPEDITIONS.—The Geographical Society of Spain has sent Commander Sostén on a mission of discovery in Eastern Africa. Two Portuguese expeditions are to start simultaneously from the Portuguese territories on the east and west coasts, which are intended, after founding a series of commercial stations, to meet in the interior. They will probably follow nearly the line of the Zambesi—the Mississippi of Africa. An Austrian party is to examine Kalakka, and another, led by Holub, is preparing to start from Cape Colony to penetrate to Zambesi and through Darfur. An Italian expedition is exploring Abyssinia and thence to Soudan. A Russian party is journeying up the Nile. The British expedition, commanded by Mr. J. Thomson, successor of the lamented Mr. Keith Johnston, has thoroughly examined the region north of lake Nyassa and south of lake Tanganyika. Count de Brazza is engaged in a second attempt to discover the sources of the Ogove. Capt. Philipson Wybrants is leading an English expedition for the exploration of Umzila's kingdom.

Ardent expectations centre on the Congo country. Here Mr. H. M. Stanley, under the patronage of the International African Association, is conducting a generously equipped party of some twenty Europeans and one hundred Africans. Part of his grand mission is the opening of a road ten feet wide on the north side of the Congo or Livingstone river, and the establishment of "rest houses," supplied with goods, provisions and medical stores for trade, travelers and missionaries. This indefatigable explorer has founded the first civilizing station at Vivi. The next is to be at Stanley Pool, and two others are to be far inland. He is surmounting the gigantic difficulties in the way, and continues sanguine of his ability to ascend this mighty river—some 4,000 miles—to its source, lake Tanganyika.

Four other expeditions of the same Association, of which the enlightened King of Belgium is president, are exploring Africa. One of these is proceeding from Zanzibar, forming stations and intending to join Mr. Stanley on the upper waters of the Congo, the whole to constitute a chain of commercial centres across the continent.

It is an interesting and important fact that elephants, trained as transports, are performing their part well. There can no longer be any question that this new burden bearer, which carry about half a ton each, will be a very valuable assistant in the march of civilization through the wilds of a tropical clime.

COMMERCIAL ENDEAVORS.—Many eyes are looking to Africa as the

quarter from which relief may be most speedily expected for the languishing industries and idle capital of Europe. Mr. Donald Mackenzie is again at Cape Juby with a miscellaneous cargo by the steamer *Corsair*, from London, to open trading connections inland. The Governor of Sierra Leone is arranging an expedition from Bathurst, by way of Sego, to Timbuctoo, prepared to conduct an extensive business on sound principals. Mr. Geoffrey, an experienced engineer, and Mr. Gillis, formerly a merchant at Cape Palmas and at Grand Bassam, left Antwerp, March 25, for the Congo, with a view to introduce a system of legitimate commerce. The formation is stated at Vile of an Anglo-Franco-Danish Society, to dispatch caravans and commercial parties and to open farms and trading depots in the interior of Africa. A company in Paris has secured privileges in the forests and mines of the Zambesi section, which are said to be of immense value. A company has been formed at Zanzibar with the view of organizing a regular service of transport between the coast and the lakes Tanganyika and Victoria. The society guarantees the arrival at its destination of merchandise and baggage confided to its care. It has, moreover, taken steps to establish at Tabora a depot for merchandise, whence travelers can obtain supplies, and where payment will be made by letters of exchange either upon Zanzibar or upon some European banker previously appointed. By the aid of the eight stations, which will soon be established between Bagamoyo and Karema, a traveler will be able to reach the lakes with a light caravan in less than two months.

STEAM LINES.—A line of steamers belonging to Ulrich Durler & Co., is to commence running early in the year 1881, from Germany to the west coast of Africa. Messers. A. C. Verminck & Co., long engaged in the trade, intend to put on several steamers between Marseilles and Western Africa, the first vessel to leave in December. She is 1,900 tons register, and is named the *Djolibah*, in commemoration of the discovery of the sources of the Niger by Messers. Zweisel and Moustier, at the direction and expense of Mr. Verminck. They describe this famous stream to rise about 100 miles back of Liberia, running thence northeast toward the desert; turning at length to the southeast, and again to the southwest, it empties into the sea more than 3,000 miles from where it began.

A third line of steamers,—the West African Steam Navigation Company, has been commenced between Liverpool and the west coast of Africa for freight and passenger accommodation. The African Steamship Company and the British and African Steam Navigation Company are jointly dispatching a monthly steamer direct from Hamburg to Western Africa. This is in addition to their weekly steamer, or oftener from Liverpool and Glasgow for Africa. The last named company has just had built two steel steamers, of 1,850 tons register each. The

shallow depth of water on the bars of most of the West African rivers, always a serious obstacle, will be thus measurably overcome by the lightness of steel over iron. Steel is now considered the most perfect material for ship-building, as well as the cheapest in the long run. If so, it is surely destined to make a revolution in the ocean marine and war fleets of the world. German merchants are extending their connections along the northern African coast, and a line of steamers is projected between Morocco and Bremen. Increased communication has been provided between Algeria and Marseilles. A royal Mail steamer leaves Lisbon the 5th of every month, and touching at various places on the way, makes the passage to Angola and Benguela in about thirty-five days.

Steamers are running on the rivers Senegal, Gambia, St. Paul's, Niger, Gaboon, Ogoe, Coanza, and of the Zambesi and its tributary, the Shire, and of the lakes Victoria Nyanza, Tanganyika and Nyassa, mostly in the prosecution of trade.

GOLD MINING.—Five organizations are operating in the Wassaw country. These are the Effuenta Gold Mines Company, the Swanzev Company, the Gold Coast Mining Company, and the Aboso Gold Mining Company, (English,) and the African Gold Coast Company, (French). The latter named is the pioneer mover, having only begun in August, 1878, to drive three tunnels or drifts, yet they now report "between one and two thousand tons of ore extracted, worth £5 4s. per ton, and are in a condition to extract some forty tons per day of much richer ore, with an almost certainty of an output of a hundred tons a day at the end of another year." A commissioner has been appointed to reside at Tacquah, with a salary of \$3,000 per annum, thus giving assurance that British law and British security will be afforded capital and labor in mining operations.

RAILROADS.—The West Africa Light Railways Company of London propose the building of four railroads in the Yoruba country, viz: From Salt Pond to Mackessim, twenty miles; Accra to the river Volta, fifty miles; Chamah or Dix Cove to the Wassaw gold mines, fifty miles, and from Gaiin, opposite Lagos, to Abbeokuta, reputed to have a population of 125,000, forty miles.

It is humiliating perhaps to Americans that an English company has received a charter from Liberia for a railroad extending two hundred miles back from Monrovia, and designed ultimately to connect that port with the head waters of the Niger. This is a shorter and more feasible route to that contemplated by the French, by way of the Senegal, and is attracting considerable interest in Europe.

Six different railroads, short ones of course, are partially completed in South Africa. A railroad from Zanzibar to the Victoria Nyanza lake is popularly advocated in England. The Portuguese propose commu-

nication with lake Nyassa and the east coast by steamers on the easily navigable part of the Zambesi and its tributaries, and obviating the difficulties of the impeded points by railways.

TELEGRAPH. Telegraphic communication is now complete between London and the Cape of Good Hope. A project for constructing an electric line from end to end of Africa has the sanction of the African exploration committee of the Royal Geographical Society of England. A report made to that Society on the subject speaks in sanguine terms of its feasibility, with particulars of probable cost and revenue. The route is thus described: "The Egyptian Government at one end is prepared to carry forward its line, which already extends southward some distance beyond Khartoum, as far as Gondokoro. At the other end the Government of Cape Colony is expected to extend the existing line in British South Africa to Pretoria, in the Transvaal. It is now proposed to continue the line from the southern limits of Egyptian territory to Mtesa's capital, and thence round the western shore of the Victoria-Nyanza, and on to Unyamembe; from thence to branch out westward to Ujiji and eastward to Mpwapwa, Bagamoyo and Zanzibar; from Bagamoyo to conduct the wires in a southwesterly direction to the head of lake Nyassa, where they would be carried to Livingstonia, and down the Shire and Zambesi, and thence southward to Pretoria. The whole distance from Khartoum to Pretoria is 3,335 geographical miles, or allowing for deviations, just 4,000 miles." This is claimed to be no more difficult than was similar work accomplished in Australia and India.

COAL, IRON AND DIAMONDS. According to an official geological report upon the Free State of the Orange River, immense beds of coal and iron exist in that district. The iron presents three parallel strata, separated by grit, which will furnish millions of tons, and it lies in conditions peculiarly favorable for working, as it is only a few miles from a coal bed. The South African mines yielded diamonds in 1879 of the estimated value of \$18,000,000, a slight increase over the product of the previous year.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. The *African Times*, devoted to African development, is a paper issued at London. *L'Afrique* is a magazine published at Geneva in the interest of African exploration. The existence of such enterprises, wholly devoted to one country, is evidence of the present importance attaching to Africa. No little of the information herein presented is derived from these faithful and valuable monthlies.

MISSIONARY EFFORTS. To the Christian Africa is one of the most interesting portions of the globe. Efforts to penetrate it with the light of the Gospel evince an enthusiasm and a consecration of talent and life worthy of the spacious field to be illuminated. Though the bright pros-

pects attending the early history of the Church Missionary Society of England mission in Uganda have not been realized, and after three years' work there is a seemingly unanimous rejection of Christianity by Mtesa and his people, still a number of missionaries remain and others are on their way, the latter accompanied by three Uganda envoys on their return from London. The tidings from the stations of the same Society, and from those of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Durham and Dublin, on the island of Zanzibar, and at Magilla and Macasi on the mainland, tell of steady progress. The London Missionary Society has not only reinforced its flourishing mission on lake Tanganyika, but commenced a station on its western shore. The Free Church of Scotland Missionary Society has opened another station at Zomba. The French Evangelical Society is to push forward a mission from that at Victoria Falls into the Barotse Valley. "The Congo Inland Mission" is an undenominational organization in England, whose fourteen representatives have accompanied or joined Mr. Stanley, and are establishing stations under the protection of the enterprise with which he is entrusted.

Robert Arthington, Esq., continues his liberality by offering the London Missionary Society £15,000 for the building and equipping of a missionary steamer to be placed on lake Tanganyika, and to the English Baptist Missionary Society \$30,000 toward putting on and maintaining a missionary steamer on the Congo above the cataracts. "It is to be launched at Stanley Pool, which the readers of "The Dark Continent" will remember, is situated in the midst of a fertile and populous country.

The Church Missionary Society has a steamer (the *Henry Venn*) employed in missionary service on the Niger and its branches by Bishop Crowther and clergy. The Central African Company, of Edinburgh, has placed the steamer *Lake Nyassa* on the lower Zambesi and its Shire feeder from Lake Nyassa; while the Free Church of Scotland Missionary Society has floated the steamer *Italia* on the upper Shire, above the cataracts, and on the lake itself, and it has also made a road sixty miles long around the Shire cataracts, bringing the head of lake Nyassa, by the Suez canal route, within sixty days' travel of Great Britain.

The receipt of a very large legacy has stimulated and enabled the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions to undertake the establishment of a mission at Bihe, a populous town near the sources of the Coanza, and to extend the Zulu mission into Umzila's kingdom, on the southeastern coast, near Delagoa bay. The American Missionary Association is preparing for the commencement of a mission in the Nile basin, near the junction of the Sobat with the Nile, making Khartoum the base of supplies.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY appeals for wider and more favorable recognition and support than it has hitherto received. The

planting and success of Liberia illustrates the character and worth of its labors and vindicates its claims upon the sympathy and benevolence of the patriot, philanthropist and Christian. With the increased interest now felt in the settlement and Christianization of Africa, there is every reason to hope that the beginnings made in the young African republic may lead more rapidly than ever to great and blessed results.

THE APPOINTED AGENTS. The occupation of western and equatorial Africa by whites cannot proceed fast, if at all: the climate being too perilous to attract large numbers of them. The list of dead and missing among recent explorers, traders, miners and missionaries, but confirms the sad experience of previous attempts to open and elevate the continent. "Out of 117 missionaries," wrote a faithful laborer on the ground, "sent by the Wesleyan Missionary Society during forty years, 54 died on the field, 39 of them within one year of their arrival, and of those who survived 13 were obliged to return after a residence of from six to twenty months. In thirty years the English Church Missionary Society sent 109 missionaries, half of whom were removed by death at their posts, 4 on their way home, and 14 returned with impaired constitutions. Forty-one missionaries of the Basle Missionary Society died at their stations in the course of a few years. From 1836 to 1851, 31 persons who had taken part in the American Episcopal Mission were obliged to relinquish their labors. The celebrated Niger expedition, organized and equipped with the zealous co-operation of Prince Albert, lost by death in the few months of its exploration of the river, 40 of the 145 whites, which composed the officers and crew, while among the 158 blacks engaged not one died!"

PREPARING To Go. It is a significant coincidence that with the general efforts for the development of Africa there should come among the Negroes of the United States unrest, an exodus, longing for a permanent home and aspirations for nationality. Inquiry proves that there is scarcely an institution for the higher education of colored young men that has not several students who have chosen Africa as their coveted field of labor. The colored Baptists of Virginia are supporting one of their race in the Yoruba country, and the colored Baptists of South Carolina raised \$1,007 in the year ending March last, towards the salary of their (colored) missionary in Liberia. At the last general conference of the African Methodist E. Church \$25,000 was appropriated for missionary work in Africa, and Bishop Turner has since been appointed to proceed to Liberia and to organize efforts for the propagation of the Gospel in that republic. He states that "already four ministers and two female teachers have volunteered to go, and are only awaiting the means of transportation and support." Communications received by the American Colonization Society demonstrate that some 500,000 people of color are considering the question of removal to Liberia.

OUR ADVANTAGES. America has superior advantages over all Europe for colonizing, civilizing and evangelizing Africa and controlling its valuable commerce. It has Liberia, the only daughter republic, with about 1,000,000 of settlers and natives, holding some 600 miles of the best part of the West Coast; and about 5,000,000 of colored people at home, many of the latter of whom, enterprising farmers and mechanics, and teachers and ministers, would make homes in "Fatherland" if cheap and rapid passage thither were provided. Their presence would create no surprise or hostility among their kin. They could keep communication open and gradually train the aborigines in habits of enlightened and systematic industry. They could readily penetrate the vast interior, exchanging foreign goods and manufactures for local products, which are everywhere in demand. They could extend a line of railroad and a chain of Christian schools and churches, with civilized farms and settlements, from the malarious seaboard across the beautiful, populous and salubrious highlands to the banks of the Niger and on to the very heart of Soudan; growing stronger and stronger in the confidence of a noble destiny in the land of their ancestors.

SUPERIOR AFRICANS. Many of the inland tribes of Western Africa are of manly character and comparative advancement in certain useful arts. Prof. Edward W. Blyden, D. D., LL. D., himself a Negro, writes: "I have charfully studied the African character, and can speak advisedly of its worth. I have seen him under Anglo-Saxon, Celtic, Scandinavian and Semetic rule. I have lived in the United States, in the West Indies and in Venezuela. I have traveled in Syria, Egypt and in the interior of Africa, and I testify that the manhood of the race is in the heart of Africa—the basis upon which the African national superstructure is to be erected. When in the interior of Africa I have met men, both Pagan and Mahommedan, to whom, as well from their physical as their mental characteristics, one voluntarily and instinctively feels like doing reverence."

AN AFRICAN STATE NEEDED. It will doubtless be observed that nearly all the attempts to penetrate Africa has been from its eastern side. For the United States the indications point to the duty and policy of entering from the western coast, so as to reach the most intelligent population of the continent, and especially those from whom large numbers of Africo-Americans came as slaves, and to occupy the most fertile and desirable lands in all Africa. Let a renewed and determined effort be made to strengthen Liberia, the open gateway to the wealthy interior.

The spirit of progress has shown itself strongly in that republic, and by projects for extending coffee planting and introducing railroads into that important key to populous and opulent Soudan. The contemplated annexation on mutual and peaceful terms of the extensive and valuable

territory adjoining its eastern frontier, known as the kingdom of Medina, demonstrates increasing strength and power.

We have dreams of an interior State of Africans, starting from Boporo and going back, where the people will live in the peace and quietness of a highly civilized and pure Christian community, and, surrounded by a congenial population whom they can influence, grow and expand under the guidance of their race instincts into a useful and honorable State. The world needs such a State, and such a State it will have.

OUR ANNUAL MEETINGS.

The Sixty Fourth annual meeting of THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY will be held in the First Baptist Church, Washington, D. C. on Tuesday evening, January 18, 1881, at 7. 30 o'clock. Addresses are expected from gentlemen of acknowledged ability and eloquence.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS will meet on the same day at 12 o'clock M. at the Colonization Building, Washington, D. C.

LIBERIA.

The pioneer visit to the west coast of Africa was made in 1818, by the missionary, Samuel J. Mills. From this first effort for the evangelization and civilization of this part of the globe, the republic of Liberia has grown. It was at first a colony formed by Americans for the reception of emancipated slaves, and to be an asylum for negroes recaptured by American cruisers under the law of 1819 for the suppression of the slave trade. In 1848 the colony was elevated into a distinct republic.

From the first it has sustained peculiar and intimate relations with the United States. Her political organization, originally modelled after ours, the United States has also furnished Liberia with systems of money, weights, measures, and with various social and civil institutions, and, like a big elder brother, has from the first exercised protectorate powers over this sister republic. The treaty with Liberia of 1863, stipulates that the United States shall not interfere between the aboriginal inhabitants and Liberia, unless solicited by the republic. Four years ago, our government, "solicited by the government of Liberia," did send a ship of war to assist in suppressing a native revolt.

Liberia proper has an area of about 10,000 sq. miles, and a population which, with that of the Kingdom of Medina, amounts to 1,500,000. The chief commercial products of the country are palm-oil, rice, gum, coffee, dye woods, sugar and ginger.

The Senegal and the Niger are the great water-ways that lead into

the interior, and attract trade to that part of the west coast, of which Monrovia is the chief seaport. With a railroad to the Niger valley, Liberia would command a large share of the commerce that approaches Africa from the west. An English company have such a road in contemplation. The French have established commercial communication with the interior by way of the Senegal and Niger.

Both these powers—England and France—look with wishful eyes on this little republic, and would gladly assume its protection. Liberia doubtless, feels sufficiently protected already, and, at any rate, the United States, most likely, would not look on quietly and see Liberia annexed to either of these, or any other foreign power.

WRECK OF THE LIBERIA COASTER TA.

A correspondent at Cape Palmas gives the *Observer* of Monrovia, the following account of the disaster to the Liberia Coaster Ta and the sad loss of life:

The steamer which arrived here from England on last Saturday brought very distressing news of an accident, unparalleled, I think, in the history of Liberia. The steamer picked up 4 persons (2 Americo-Liberians and 2 natives) at sea from the wreck of one of the boats owned by Messrs. McGill & Bro. of this place, and brought them home. From the two Americo-Liberians (one of whom was mate of the unfortunate boat) we have gathered the following particulars of the disaster:

The boat left Monrovia on Wednesday, the 15th inst. 5 o'clock P. M., bound for home, with a cargo of provisions, kerosene, and a lot of sails, &c., from the wrecked Schooner "Lincoln;" and about 39 passengers, more than two-thirds of whom were natives. Hon. J. B. McGill, part owner and manager of the business, was himself on board.

At 4 p. m. on Thursday they anchored at Bassa. Mr. McGill went ashore in the canoe which the boat carried. He soon returned, and they were off again at 6 p. m. The wind being ahead, they stood out to sea. At 10 o'clock there was a squall. The mate suggested to the Captain (the latter had never sailed that boat before) that they "shorten sails." He looked around composedly, not seeming to apprehend any danger. After a little while the mate returned to the captain, but he scarcely repeated the suggestion before a gust of wind struck the boat, and she was capsized. Mr. McGill, Mr. Wood, and others, who were below, immediately sprang out, the water filled in. The consternation was great. All attention was turned to the canoe which was adrift. Those who could swim, having hastily torn off their clothes, swam to it but in their efforts to get in swamped it. About 15, however, held to it. The captain and most of the crew held to the boat, the canoe hav-

ing drifted from them before they could get to it. Several of the bushmen who knew nothing about swimming, and two native women who did not get out of the cabin, drowned at once. Of these who were with the canoe a few were expert swimmers, of whom Mr. McGill was one. They made an effort to get the canoe above the water, but others hung on it such a way that the attempt was fruitless. It being very rough, and the canoe altogether at the mercy of the waves, sometimes turning quite over, it was very difficult even to hold on.

One after another ceased the struggle for life and yielded to their sad fate. Mr. Wood was the first to give up. "I have done all that I could," he said, and was covered by the waves. Messrs. Hunt, Hoady Turner and some of the natives followed one after another. Daylight broke upon eight of the number still struggling to keep their heads above the water. No boat, no land, no help, in sight. Another gave out, and received all the assistance that could be rendered him by his companions in misery; but it was no use: there was no foot-hold. He, too, departed. A krooman followed. Six were now left. An equal number of Americo-Liberians and natives. They encouraged each other, and seemed determined to hold out. Land was now visible the current drifting them rapidly up the coast. Mr. McGill remarked that the steamer was expected, and if they held on she might pick them up. It was observed, some time after this, that he seemed to be getting weak; when one of them asked him if he was giving out. He replied, "No, I feel hungry, that's all." About 4 p. m., the canoe gave a sudden turn and struck him on the head. He sank, but rose again. His exertions now, however, ceased. Yancy (the mate) and Gibson (a passenger) held him, one on each side. His head dropped. They saw no signs of life. They could do no more. He sank and joined the company of the departed. The greedy sea yet claimed another victim. The head krooman reached the utmost limits of his endurance and followed his employer.

Shortly afterwards, the steamer was seen coming, heading right to them, though they were not seen, and would likely have been left unnoticed—for their calls were not heard—were it not that a passenger, sitting on the rails, saw one as the steamer glided swiftly pass, and cried out: "Man overboard!" As soon as possible the ship stopped and a boat was sent to them. At 5 p. m., they were on board the steamer, having every attention given to relieve their suffering condition. On Saturday afternoon they reached home.

Nothing has been heard of those who were left with the boat. There is no doubt that they were all drowned during the night of the accident. If so, and the number that left Monrovia has been correctly reported, there were 35 lives lost: viz., Hon. J. B. McGill, *owner*, Capt.

Armstrong, James Yancy and R. Henderson, *sailors*, M. Barnes, *cook*, Dweh, (native boy) *steward*, Hon. G. S. Wood, Collector of customs for this port,—Hunt, Charles Hoadly (?) David Turner, —Horace, 19 bushmen just discharged from work on McGill's farm, 3 Grebo women, and 3 Kroomen.

The survivors are, Murdock Yancy, *mate*, Jacob R. Gibson, *passenger*, one krooman, one bushman.

Cape Palmas, Sep. 23rd. 1880.

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

During the Month of November, 1880.

MASSACHUSETTS. (\$100.00)		FOR REPOSITORY. (\$3.00)	
<i>Dedham.</i>	Miss M. C. Burgess... 100 00	Massachusetts \$1.	Virginia \$1.
		Mississippi \$1.....	8 00
RHODE ISLAND. (\$35.00)		RECAPITULATION.	
<i>Bristol.</i>	Mrs. M. DeW. Rogers... 25 00	Donations.....	157 00
VERMONT. (\$32.00)		African Repository.....	3 00
<i>St. Johnsbury.</i>	Mrs. A. F. Kidder. 3 00	Rent of Colonization Building.....	237 50
<i>Woodstock.</i>	Hon. Frederick Billings. 30 00		
		Total Receipts in November..	\$397 50

During the Month of December, 1880.

PENNSYLVANIA. (\$1.00)		AFRICAN REPOSITORY. (\$4.10)	
<i>Dauphin.</i>	R. F. McCleary and wife. 1 00	Rhode Island \$1.	Connecticut \$1.
		Maryland \$1.	Georgia \$1 10....
			4 10
KENTUCKY. (\$30.00)		RECAPITULATION.	
<i>Louisville.</i>	Thomas Stevens..... 30 00	Donations.....	151 00
		African Repository.....	4 10
INDIANA. (\$101.00)		Rent of Colonization Building.....	157 50
<i>Shawnee Mound.</i>	Jesse Mehany... 100 00	Interest for schools in Liberia.....	90 00
		Total Receipts in December..	\$352 60

American Colonization Society.

COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Secretary and Treasurer—WILLIAM COPPINGER.

EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.

So numerous have the applications become, that THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY will hereafter give the preference, all other things being equal, to those who will pay a part or the whole of the cost of their passage and settlement in Liberia. Persons wishing to remove to that Republic should make application, giving their name, age, and circumstances, addressed to WILLIAM COPPINGER, Secretary and Treasurer, Colonization Rooms, Washington, D. C.

FORM OF BEQUEST TO THE SOCIETY.

I give and bequeath to THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, the sum of — dollars. (If the bequest is of personal or real estate so describe it that it can easily be identified.)

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Published monthly by THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, is intended to record the Society's proceedings, and all movements for the civilization and evangelization of Africa. It is sent without charge, when requested, to the officers of the Society and of its Auxiliaries, to Life Members and to Annual contributors of ten dollars and upwards to the funds of this Society. To subscribers it is supplied at One Dollar per annum, payable in advance. Orders or remittances for it should be sent to WILLIAM COPPINGER, Secretary and Treasurer, Colonization Rooms, Washington, D. C.

Entered at the Post Office in Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.